

Case No. 1:10-CR-00207-JG
Gwin, J.

“several psychological programs.”^{7/} While Lewis’s achievements are laudable, this Court is without jurisdiction to consider her motion. First, “a sentencing judge loses jurisdiction over a prisoner once he has begun to serve his sentence.”^{8/} Though a sentencing judge retains jurisdiction to correct an illegal sentence,^{9/} Lewis fails to say that the Court imposed her sentence illegally.

And, though a court may also reduce a term of imprisonment “based on a sentencing range that has subsequently been lowered,”^{10/} Lewis does not show that the applicable sentencing range for her convictions has been lowered. Thus, because Lewis has failed to show that the Court imposed an illegal sentence, and because Lewis has failed to show that the applicable sentencing range for her convictions has been lowered, the Court lacks jurisdiction to consider Lewis’s motion.

Conclusion

For the reasons above, the Court **DENIES** Lewis’s motion.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: June 4, 2013

s/ James S. Gwin
JAMES S. GWIN
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

^{7/}Doc. 70 at 1.

^{8/}Rodger v. White, No. 89-5720, 1990 WL 95624, at *4 (6th Cir. July 11, 1990) (citing United States v. Adams, 362 F.2d 210, 211 (6th Cir. 1966) and Stone v. United States, 295 F.2d 241 (6th Cir.1961)).

^{9/}Rodger, 1990 WL 95624, at *4 n.4.

^{10/}18 U.S.C. § 3582(c).